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whether they are booked only to Canada or through to the United States. If he finds any passenger suffering from a disease which would disqualify him from entering the United States, he so informs the representative of the ship's owners. The understanding is that under these circumstances the passenger will not be allowed to sail if the presumption prevails that his intention is to enter the United States. The rule is for Dr. Anderson to make his examination before the examination by the British board of trade medical officer has been made, and before embarkation, and my information is that on one occasion Dr. Anderson advised the rejection of several passengers who had been passed by the British board of trade official, and the explanation is that there are some diseases which disqualify an alien immigrant from entering the United States, but which do not debar him from embarking from a British port on a British ship.

"In conclusion, I would say that while Dr. Anderson and I are satisfied, generally, with the manner in which the requirements of the United States Government are met at this port, yet that we are strongly of the opinion that improvement should be made in the matter of lodging the emigrants who stay here temporarily, awaiting embarkation, and I am just now exchanging communications with the medical health officer of Liverpool in regard to this matter.

"Respectfully,

"JAMES BOYLE,  
*United States Consul.*

"HON. W. M. OSBORNE,  
*Consul-General of the United States, London.*"

#### GERMANY.

##### *Report from Berlin—Plague in various countries.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, *July 1, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin :

##### *Plague.*

EGYPT.—During the period from June 2 to June 6, inclusive, there were in Zagazig altogether 7 plague cases, of which 1 ended in death, and on June 7, 6 were still under treatment.

According to the "bulletin quarantenaire hebdomadaire," there occurred at the same place during the first twelve days of the month of June, 23 fresh cases and 7 deaths of plague. On June 12 there were 16 plague patients (among them 3 Europeans) under treatment. In Minieh there were on the same date 2 plague patients under treatment, and in Mansurah, a plague patient arriving from Zagazig, died on June 8. The total number of plague cases in Egypt during the period from April 27 to June 12, were as follows: Alexandria, 4 cases, 4 deaths; Zagazig, 23 cases, 7 deaths; Minieh, 2 cases, no deaths; Mansurah, 1 case, 1 death. There was no further plague case in Alexandria since the 18th of May.

BRITISH INDIA.—According to a communication of May 30, the violence of the plague in Karachi had considerably decreased. At that date only 8 to 12 deaths from plague were being registered daily.

CHINA.—According to a communication of May 13, the plague has again broken out with violence in Swatow and the neighboring villages.

MAURITIUS.—During the 3 weeks from April 19 to May 9, 3 fresh cases of plague occurred on the island, 2 of them ending fatally.

CAPE COLONY.—In the course of the week ended May 25, 21 patients were received at the plague hospital in Cape Town. On May 25 there were still 103 plague patients in the hospital, among them being 33 Europeans.

During the last week of May, according to newspaper reports there were recorded in Port Elizabeth 2 fresh cases and in Simonstown 1 case of plague.

QUEENSLAND.—According to the official weekly bulletins, there occurred in the colony during the week ended May 4, 2 fresh plague cases, namely, in the town of Brisbane. On May 4 there were still 9 plague patients under treatment, and to these figures are to be added the 3 fresh cases.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—During the two weeks from April 27 to May 11, according to official bulletins, 2 further plague cases occurred, 1 ending fatally.

*Cholera.*

BRITISH INDIA.—During the period from May 12 to May 18, there occurred 77 deaths in Calcutta from cholera.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,  
*United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

GUATEMALA.

*Report from Livingston—Fruit port.*

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *June 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 30, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000.

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, intermittent malarial fever.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week was excellent.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: June 24, steamship *Helvetia*; crew, 52; passengers from this port, 25; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 31, sprinkling with formaldehyd.

Respectfully,

W. K. FORT,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

HONDURAS.

*Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.*

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *July 2, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 2, 1901:

Population according to census of 1896, 1,856. Present officially estimated population, 2,000.